TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY NEWS.] South Carolina Republican Conven-

COLUMBIA, July 25 .- The proceedings of the Convention to-day were generally harmonious. The platform adopted was the same in all essential points as that adopted by the Convention when in ression at Charleston.

Mr. Epping proposed a mild confiscation in the shape of taxation on unused lands, but the Convention voted it down.

An attempt was made to add the name Radical to party, which also failed. A new Central Executive Committee was ap-

pointed, of which G. Dudley, of Beaufort, S. C., was made President. A resolution was introduced by J. J. Wright,

colored, that the colored race is entitled, by reason

of loyalty and services, to the nomination of Vice-

President of the United States. Pending the discussion on this question, the Convention adjourned. W. J. Armstrong, a delegate from Washington

to the Convention, will address the citizens tonight, at 8 o'clock.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Lords, the Reform Bill was passed to its second reading. The Commons passed the bill abolishing church rates. Sir Morton Peto's liabilities were stated at nine nillions. Assets 300,000.

Lord Nazz reports that two of the Fenian prison-

ers, awaiting trial at Dublin, are insane.

LONDON, July 25—Noon.—Consols 95. Bonds 721.
TAYERPOOL, July 25—Noon.—Sales 10,000 bales.
Middling Uplands 104; Orleans 104. Corn 35a39s.
Pork 73s. Lard 49s. 3d. Bacon 42s 6d. Turpentine 31s. Tallow 44s.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington July 25.—The Stonewall Jackson sails the first week in August. Captain George Brown is detailed to take her to Japan.

A Tennessee delegation has applied to the President for protection at the polls. He again referred them to General Thomas.

Partial returns from forty-nine counties in Alametric State of the President of the Presid

Partial returns from forty-nine counties in the ham show a registration of 23,000 whites and 49,000 blacks. It is estimated that the black majority in the State is from 25,000 to 30,000. In the Surratt trial, the defence proposed to submit the case to the jury without speeches, but the prosecution objected, and there will probably be two speeches on each side.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to sections.

The War Department has ordered that the morn-ing and evening guns at all military posts should

ing and evening guns at all military posts should have the necessary ordnance.

An amendment distranchising all who voluntarily went into rebellion, has been adopted by the New York Constitutional Convention. One conferring suffrage on boys of 18 was rejected.

The Vice-Consul at Havana has notified the State Department that a cargo of coolies may be expected at New Orleans, in violation of the Act of Congress of 19th February, 1862, and the Immigrant Act of July 4th, 1864. The Consul has reason to suspect that there is an extensive scheme on foct for the introduction of coolie labor in the South contrary to law. Instructions are in course on locator the introduction of coole labor in the South contrary to law. Instructions are in course of preparation at the Autorney-General's office for the action of the District Attorneys should the grounds appear of a violation of these laws.

Brom Richmond.

Recursor, July 25.—The reply of the Justices of the Hustings Court to Gen. Schofield's communication will be made public to-morrow. The Court justifies its decision in the cases named by him on the ground of justice, and utterly deny that the parties being born at the North or South had anything to do with it, with reference to the finding of Hotze's only one cent for assaulting the teacher of a freedmen's school who had whipped his brother, they say the time never was, that a Virginia Court would imprison any man for an assault upon another man when that other man had beaten a child, even though the child so beaten was not of kith or kin, much less when that child was son, daughter, brother or sister of the party committing the assault. Such cases have previously occurred in our Courts, but never yet in the history of Virginia Courts was a man imprisoned for such an offence. Such a sensor would shook the moral sense of the community. With reference to the Court having advised a not, from in a case where the counsel of the party had said that now Courts were intended arty had said that now Courts were intended by to ty Confederates, the magist a es disclaim responsibility for what counsel may say, and deny that their judgment was at all influenced by the

remarks in question.

The Commonwealth Attorney of the City and Hustings Court also sent letters sustaining the facts rendered by the magistrates.

John M. Botts and about fifty delegates to the Convention have arrived.

There was a very heavy rain this evening.

The colored people are holding a political meeting to-night.

New York News.

New York News.

New York July 25. The Right Rev. Dr. Young was to-day emsecrated Rishop of Florida, Dr. Hopkins officiating. The ceremony took piace at Trinity Church, which was crowded to overflowing. Six Rishops and fifty elenymen assisted. Bishop of Louisiana, presched the sermon.

The steamer Granite State, from Hartford for New York, was wrecked on the rocks at the south end of Blackwell's Island. East River. The crew and passengers were saved.

Half of Table Rock at Niagara has been blown off. Two hundred pounds of powder moved the whole rock, but the projecting part breaking off, the rest settled back.

PORTLAND, Mr., July 25.—A boat was capsized near this harbor, off Desert Island, drowning the Rev. R. G. Chase and wife, Miss Hauple, Miss Tasewell, J. Harnon, of Philadelphia, and three

From Boston.

Bosrow, July 25.—The Supreme Court has decided that National Bank Shares are subject to City and State taxes.

NASSEVILLE, July 25.—A communication from the citizens of Memphis has been received by Secretary Fletcher, urging that, according to General Grant's letter to General Pope, Albert Pike violates his parole in advising citizens to go to the polls armed.

From Wilmington.

Wilmi New Orleans City Currency.

New Orleans City Currency suggested by Mayor Heath, and adopted by both Boards of the City Council, in funding the city is sues of interest bearing cartificates, the currency is recovering rapidly from depression. Some brokers purchasing it as high as 3 per cent. discount. Over \$60,000 have been withdrawn from circulation and destroyed. It is very hot and sultry, the thermometer 92.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH. New York, July 25.—Stocks excited, and a shade lower since call. Money 5a6. Sterling, time 10 per cent; Sight ja; Registered Bonds of 62, 109a 1091; Georgia 7 per cent., 86; Gold 139ja139j. Flour 10c. lower. Wheat dropping. Corn firm for sound, and dult and heavy for unsound. Pork dull at \$23.75a23.89. Lard steady at 12a13jc. Whiskey quiet. Cotton quiet and firm at 27a27jc. Turpentine 57a58c. Rosin steady; strained \$4.12; common \$5.62a.

EVENING DISPATCH. Cotton a shade easier; sales 1000 bales at 27a27½, mostly 27c. Flour dull; State \$6 40a11; Southern \$9 25a16 75. Wheat—old 2a3c. lower; new 3a5c. lower; new Amber Trancessee \$2 50a2 60. Corn firm. Provisions generally firm. Mess Pork \$23 62, Naval Stores quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet. Stocks heavy and excited. Money 5a6 \$\mathbb{P}\$ cent. Gold 394. '62 Coupons 111½.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Coffee dull, and nominally.

unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour firmer. Wheat firmer; receipts light. Corn unchanged, but in little demand. Mess Pork dull, and held at 24.

Becon scarce, and none of consequence on the market; Clear Sides, 15 alfo. ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Flour quiet. Corn, White \$1 10a1 17; Yellow 954a\$1 08. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, \$24 75a25; Shoulders, 13c; Sides, 154c. WILMINGTON, July 25.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 52. Rosin steady; sales at \$2 75a4 75 for common to No. 1. Tar declined; sales at \$3 50.

MOSILE, July 25.—Cotton firm; sales 300 bales; Low Middlings 22½. Receipts 8 bales. Weather continues clear and warm. The thermometer con-tinues at 93; weather warm but favorable to crops. tinuce at 93; weather warm but favorable to crops.

New Obleans, July 26.—Seles of Cotton 750
bales; unsettled at 24½a25c.; receipts 327 bales;
exports 76 bales. Louisiana Sugar only rotail
trade; no Molasses; Cuba fully fair to prime 15c.;
Choice Muscovado Molasses sold at 54c. Flour
quiet; superfine \$10.75; double extra \$12. Corn—
stock light; mixed and yellow \$1.25a1.35; white
\$1.40a1.45. Oats—none in first hands; retailing at
second hands at \$1 15. Pork quiet and firm; asking \$26.50. Bacon Shoulders 14c.; Ribbed Sides,
stock exhausted; Clear Sides 15c. Gold 1392.
Sterling 51½a54. New York Sight Exchange ½a5
premium.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Cotton dull and declining.
Sales 102 bales. Middlings 25c. Receipts 194
bales. Receipts of the week 1567 bales. Exports
2209 bales. Stock corrected to-day 4129 bales. Augusta, July 25.—Buyers demanded a decline, but holders refused. Only a few bales were sold, but prices are irregular.

THE RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

[FROM OUR STECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, July 23 .- The colored element were all agog to-day in anticipation of the arrival and hospitable disposition of the delegates to the Radical State Convention. For weeks this event has been the theme of curb-stone gossip and Union League discussions; and there is probably at this time not an old mauma in town interested in the subject who cannot give you a disquisition on the principles of State Government as long as the moral law.

Not by any means all of the hundreds of negroes in and around Columbia, however, are abandoned body and soul, to the new movement. One class, represented by such clever, sensible, cautious mer as Beverly Nash, stand aloof from the schemes which contemplate the elevation of the negro at the expense of the white man, and maintain a species of "masterly inactivity," content to wait upon the developments of the future, and desirous of retaining the respect of their old masters and friends. The consequence is, that they are in a measure politically tabooed. Nash, for instance, got into a snarl with the Freedmen's Bureau, or rather with one WRIGHT, connected with it, because, instead of distributing the clothing sent here for destitute freedmen, the material was otherwise disposed of "for the benefit of whom it might concern;" whereupon Beverly made one of his fearless telling speeches to the ragged crowd who were in waiting, and gave the Bureau severa shots between wind and water. Then he had more trouble, as the representative of certain colored school interests. One of the officers was declared to be interested in land on which he wished the new school to be erected, and a sort of chiseling process was going on, when Beverly again bombarded the fortress, and compelled a surrender Finally he made a speech at the meeting in which Gen. Wade Hampton originally appeared. This was the unkinkest cut of all. The ultra radicalism rampant in the F. B. could not brook conservative principles in the heart of even a negro. He was an enemy in camp. Liberal thought and brave utterance cost him his popularity, and adroitly conceived falsehoods, industriously circulated, added to the prejudices which now keep Nash in the political back-ground.

Another class of negroes consists of shrewd, anxious, ambitious men, who have their types in the white race, and have taken to a public life to enjoy its fascina ion and rewards. They sit on the platforme, "second the motions," now and then fire of a short resolution, and heartily applaud the speaker of the day, which, of course, is the key note for every body else to "holler." They are utterly innocent of any severe attempts at public speaking, but do a vast amount of work outside, and especially among the Union Leagues. Earnest, imitative; frequently combining much hard sense with the stale platitudes of the THAD. STEVENS' creed borrowed from their friends in the Bureau; ready for an argument; always primed with the one idea-"we ve got the majority, let's use it;" religious believers in the right of the negro to hold office; keenly appreciative of the emoluments thereof; generously willing to serve the public in any public capacity; blindly devoted to their party, and without one particle of real illfeeling for the white race. Such is another class of colored men, who are more especially engaged in blowing the political bubbles of the day.

Their number is not great, and, therefore, I was not surprised, on going to the depot this evening, to find that the Charleston delegation, although it embraced such distinguished persons as Bowen and Lestes, and Maker, Junior, besides some twelve or fitteen colored delegates, was not welcomed by more than filteen or twenty of their compatriots. I may be mistaken, but the impression grows deeper every day that the great mass of negroes throughout the State, yielding to their own innate convictions of right and duty, are growing conservative, if not indifferent, and if laft undisturbed by agitators would devote themselves to the device the scalourd. We can republicanize the State. If we fall to accomplish this end, the fault will be our Their number is not great, and, therefore, I was velopment of prosperity and let the State take Of the character of the Convention it is difficult

to write. It will probably not embrace more than seventy-five delegates. Already there is some difference of opinion with

eference to the organization, and I have been informed that a pretty kettle of fish has been upset between United States Marshal Epping and Mr. C. C. Bowen, by reason of some office which the latter holds, and which the former thinks don't belong to him. That is about the long and short of it. A sort of caucus is being held to-night to enable the adverse elements to "harmonize." There is also a disposition on the part of the low-country delegates to foist the former organization on the Convention, on the ground that this is only an adjurned meeting. The delegates from the interior bject, and will insist that this is an independent concern, and the official starting point of a State Republican or Badical party. With this view some centrally located man will be suggested as the President of the body.

Much debate on minor topics is anticipated, and

a perfect avalanche of discussion on the resolutions and platform. The Convention will probably sit two days.

General Stoxues is expected to come in for more than an ordinary share of attention, and may possibly be formally read out of the Radical rank and file, which, of course, will distress the General very greatly. His letter to Mr. TRUMBULL is regarded as malicious and iniquitous, and his impertinence in even suggesting an amelioration of the lightning of Radical wrath, is, I judge, destined to be rewarded with much elocutionary rebuke. There is also great perturbation of

spirit in consequence of the appointment of Beverly Nash and Edwards (colored) on the list of registrars for Richland District. They don't suit the rising politicians of the State, and I learn that strong efforts will be made to induce the Commander-in-Chief to throw them overboard. The dissensions promise to be frightful. Jealousy is already at the boiling point, and the tempestuous scramble for place and money between the various parties, while and black, forcibly reminds one of BARNUM'S "Happy Family" at feed-

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21.-To-day witnesses what may be regarded as an event in the political history of the State. Whether the Convention now in session succeeds in organizing a Radical party or not, whether good or harm is done, no such spectacle has before been seen within the borders of South Carolina. The gathering is not a large one-less than seventy-five delegates, all told, being present--but the fact that it consists mainly of the former slaves of our people, who have for their purpose the creation of a party platform which may totally change the political relations of the State, and that it is probably through the influence of these same colored men that we shall in some way be got back into the Union-it is this which renders the occasion one of remarkable interest even to an outsider, and makes it a point whereon the future historian will possibly stop and dwell.

There are few white men present, except spectators-probably not more than ten or twelve. BALTIMORE, July 28.—Coffee dull, and nominally favors buyers. Flour in good demand for shipment; City Mills extra \$11 50; holders ask higher prices. Wheat receipts better; prices favor millers. White corn advanced 5c, \$1 20a1 25; yellow \$1 15a1 16; mixed Western \$1 10a1 12. Sugar prehapsed. Provisions quiet and firm. probably will command much influence among the of the Convention. negroes; United States Marshal Epping, of Charleston, you all know; the remaining few may be classed under the general head of briefless lawyers, innocent Northern school-teachers, and one

or two ambitious lads. I do not think they will deceive any inte ligent colored man. The Convention assembled in Janney's Hall, and at 12 o'clock was called to order by R. H. Gleaves, an intelligent looking mulatto, who was the President of the last Convention held in Charleston, and who in taking the Chair observed that this being a continuation of the meeting which was adjourned on the 10th of May last, they would re-

sume the business of that Convention. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Randolgh (colored), after which the roll of the original Convention was called. A small number only re-

gated by the Congressional Executive Committee to make a tour of South Carolina and talk to the people, but seemed to be, nautically speaking, "thrown on his beam ends" by the abrupt and unexpected invitation thus extended.

He mounted the platform bravely, however, and after stating that he had just arrived, and would be prepared in a day or two to address a mass meeting, or the Convention itself, if it was so desired, launched briefly upon his theme.

He congratulated the Convention on its appearance: said that for the first time in the history of the State this was a Convention of the people of South Carolina, and he hoped that what was done would find an echo in the heart of every loyal man North and South. He believed they came here with malice toward none, and good will to all. They were here to discuss, not men, but measures. The conflict between individuals had ceased, but the war of ideas still progressed. In all deliberaitons this fact was to be constantly borne in mind. Radicalism was not understood. If to be radical was to cherish hate, he was not a 'h a man; but if radicalism or republicanism . usists in the maintenance of the principles o justice and equality to all men and the divine rinciples of government, then he was a radical . 'hese principles were properly put before the pec of South 1stform Carolina, in the shape of a well digeste. they would be successful; if not, prejudic would still prevail and no real good be done.

Mr. T. H. ROBERTSON then being called upon spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am greatly surprised at the sudden call which has been made upon me, and am not, therefore, prepared to respond with such extended remarks as the moment would seem to demand. I am here simply to do would seem to demand. I am here simply to do as much good as I can, and as little harm. I am here to co-operate with the members of this Convention in carrying out the great plan of restora-tion that has been offered for our acceptance. My object is to get back into the Government, and as a Union Republican to conform to the laws that have been promulgated. In my opinion, the terms proposed to us by Congress are the most liberal that have ever been offered to a conquered people. It has been declared—and many of my personal friends entertain this view—that we cannot rely upon these measures, that they are not a finality, and something more will be demanded of us. But, been declared-and many of my personal fellow-citizens, I ask you, in all good faith, upon whom can we rely, if not upon the Congress of the United States? They have not deceived us the United States? They have not deceived us yet, and, if we do our duty, they will not deceive us in the future. Andrew Johnson has deceived us—Congress never! (Applause.) Andrew Johnson told as to reconstruct, but the loyal man then had little voice in this country. But Congress now says, 'Let your State send loyal men to Washington, and we will receive them and admit them to their seats,' We can ask no more.

to their seats.' We can ask no more.

I am sure, Mr. President, that if our people as a mass will look upon this subject dispassionately, they will, with me, regard these proffered terms as moderate and mild. We, as a people, tried to break up the best Government the sun ever shone upon. We failed, thank God! I am a Southern man, born and raised here. I love my people; I love my District; I love] my State; but I love my country—my whole country—better than all. (Applause.) I love that flag which gives me protection, whether I am in America or Africa—whether among the civilized nations of the world or the among the civilized nations of the world, or the barbarians of far-off lands.

As my friend from Washington has just said,

the war between men is over, and the conflict is now one of ideas. If we conduct ourselves as men, we will prove to the world that these ideas men, we win prove to the world that these ideas are right, that they are based upon justice, and it will not be six months before thousands of the white race will be following in our footsteps, and thus giving evidence that we are now only a step in advance of the people.

Some few weeks ago, I visited the city of Washington and had frequent interviews with Mr. Wilington, and had frequent interviews with Mr. Wilson, one of the most prominent men in the United

we fail to accomplish this end, the fault will be our own. Adopt such measures as will carry with them the common sense of the people, and we shall be successful. This should be our aim; this our object. Neglect to do so, and the blame will rest with ourselves. (Applause.) Mr. ROBERTSON was followed by Mr. GILBERT

PILLSBURY, a teacher in the Freedman's Bureau. He said he regarded the present moment as a great crisis in the affairs of the State. The North and West were peering upon this Convention, eager to know what action it would take—whether in of liberty and of universal human right, or

this benighted land we shall rear the beacon light of liberty and of universal human right, or whether there may be those among us yet disposed to curtail this God-given blessing. He felt satisfied of one thing, and it cheered his heart—that whatever action was taken here it would redound to the advancement of the colored race, to the credit of the Republican party, and to the glory of Almighty God!

For four years he had been identified with the interests of the colored race, but there were those upon the floor who had not been the exponents of the principles of the Republican cause, and when a distinguished man like his friend, Colonel Robertson, uttered such noble sentiments in South Carolina as he had heard this morning, he could, it possible, canonize him for his fidelity to the Union, and for his indomitable courage. It cost him (the speaker) nothing to talk loyalty; it was expected of him; but when a gentleman like Col. R. arose in a Convention composed mostly of colored men who have been ostracised and crushed for hundreds of years, and announced such sentiments as had been heard, he felt there was hope for even the white men of South Carolina. He welcomed all such men. They were plucky; and if they were plucky for the Confederacy, they certainly would be plucky for the Confederacy, they certainly would be plucky for the Confederacy, they

The Committee on Credentials here returned. and reported the names of the following additional members, who had presented proper credentials: Lexington-James Rawl, Lemuel Boozer, S. Corley.
Darlington—Rev. B. F. Whittemore, Alfred Rush,

Darnington—Rev. B. F. Randolph, Ed. Cain, Orangeburg—Rev. B. F. Randolph, Ed. Cain, Beaufort—E. G. Dudley, Sumter—Joseph White, Chester—M. Blackwell, — Humphreys, D. Wal-

Chester—M. Blackwell, — Humphroys, D. Walker, Rev. E. Barton.
Richland—T. J. Robertsen, C. H. Baldwin, C. M.
Wilder, Wm Myers, S. B. Thompson.
Barnwell—Charles Fisher, Smart Folk, Fred.
Nix, Wm. Allen, E. P. Stoney.
Anderson—Samuel Johnson, Honry Kennedy.
York—John W. Mead.
Greenville—W. A. Bishop, Wilson Cook.
Fairfield—W. W. Herbert, C. L. Reafo, Sandy
Ford. Samuel Greer.

Ford, Samuel Greer. . Colleton—Gilbert Reece.

The report was adopted, and the names of the new members were called. The delegates were then requested to arrange themselves by Districts on the nearest benches to the platform. The minutes of the last Convention were read and confirmed.

The President stated that the only Committee in existence was the State Central Committee, and called upon Mr. C. C. Bowen for his report. That person stated that it was not yet prepared,

but would be ready at the next session. The motion was then made to adjourn, when some small sparring took place, and the Convention became thoroughly snagged among the parliamentary motions that followed, but, after a while, the craft swung clear, and the body adjourned to meet at eight o'clock P. M.

The Convention reassembled, and was called to

order at half-past 8 o'clock.

After the reading of the journal a letter, emanating from the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee, introducing Wm. J. A RM-STRONG to the Convention and to the colored societies of the State, was read. Thereupon Mr. ABMSTRONG, was invited to rise and show himself, both of Columbia, are gentlemen of wealth, and and, on motion, was elected an honorary member

R. B. Elliot, a colored man from Massachusetts, and formerly associate editor of one of the freedmen's papers in Charleston, was also elected an honorary member. An invitation was extended to Gen. Burron, the

commandant of the Post, to occupy a seat upon the platform, but Gen. Burron was not in the hall. The Committee on Credentials, to whom had been referred the papers of delegates who arrived since the morning session, reported the following: Abbeville—Henry Lagee.
Sumter—Rev. James Smyle, Rev. W. E. Johnson,
Rev. J. G. Burrows.
Newberry—B. Odell Duncau.
Clarendon—Elias E. Dickson, Wm. McDowall.

The following report of the State Executive Central Committee was read and accepted: COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24, 1867.
To the President and Members of the Union Re-

Committee commenced operations on or about the 14th of May, from which time until the 28th of June, they had constantly several men in the field at which time the operations of the Committee were interrupted, leaving unfinished a vast amount of work then under consideration.

There have been collected and placed in the hands of the Treasurer \$493.65, from which there have been expended explained for heart and

have been expended, exclusively for board and travelling expenses of speakers, \$313.20, leaving a balance of \$180.45 in the hands of the Treasurer. C. C. BOWEN, President. EDWARD WALL, Secretary.

PAUL M. POINSETT, Treasurer. R. C. DELARGE. Mr. GILLISON (white) moved that the Committee be discharged. Thereupon a lively and somewhat pointed discussion ensued, in which the delegates from the low country took an active part.

At this juncture the gas lights suddenly disappeared and the hall was left in utter darkness. Whether the misfortune was owing to a fault in in the moter, or the freak of some mischevious boy, did not appear, but the circumstance was deemed of sufficient importance to necessitate the appointment of a Committee to wait upon General BURTON and ask for a guard. In five minutes however, the gas again responded to a touch of a lighted match, and the deliberations resumed.

Mr. WILDER, of Columbia, now fired off the bombusell of the evening in the shape of a resolution that a Committee of one from each District represented upon the floor be appointed to nominate officers and reorganize the Convention.

This called to his feet Mr. C. C. Bowen, who made a passionate speech, marked with a good deal of force and that kind of reasoning which would influence ignorant minds. But his arguments did not fall upon the sandy soil which he has been in the habit of tilling, and he brought upon himself from colored men, who have quite as much good sense as himself, a storm of responses which silenced him for the remainder of the evening. Mr. Whipper, a very intelligent colored speaker

from Orangeburg, contended, in reply to Bowen, that when they first assembled in Charleston, it was with such a paucity of numbers as scarcely to warrant a Convention; and when they did convene, t was in such an irregular and informal manner that twenty-four hours before the meeting a notice had been printed, and was about being distributed, that it would not take place. He contended that an organization made under these circumstances was neither fair nor legitimate. Justice ought to be done to Districts now represented. They were entitled to a voice in these proceedings, and, so far as his vote could aid the object, he intended that voice to be heard.

R. C. DeLarge (colored) now threw his tom? hawk at Bowen, and fairly brained him. He said: One of the first requisites for the formation of a proper party is harmony; the next respect. Mr. B. did not seem to possess either spirit, and evinced a desire to control matters which would not be brooked by men of sense from any portion of the State. The delegates gathered here for the first time were as much entitled to take part in all the deliberations, and to be represented in them, as those who constituted the original organization at Charleston. The feelings of the up-country were to be consulted in this matter. The Convention had met to accomplish a great purpose-no to appeal to passions or prejudices, but to the good sense of men, to their principles. That which assembled at Charleston was but a beginning, and they scarcely dared to adopt a platform, lest its features should be objectionable to that portion of the State which was unrepresented, and thereby prevent unity of action.

He desired to see a reorganization without respect to race or color, and the election of such men as were best fitted for the position, whether they were as black as midnight or white as the dripping snow. In brief, he did not think that twenty or thirty men who constituted the original organization should seek to control this real State Convention.

Mr. Bishop, a white man, from Greenville, said present body, and only nine in the first Convention. As a representative of three thousand colored men, he did not feel that he could conscientiously tell his people that he had done his duty under the former organization. He believed in reorganization strongly.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, of the F. B., who has acquired some notoriety by surrounding himself with armed negroes, and making other demonstrations of an incendiary character in the neighborhood of Darlington, and who is an active wirepuller, and a prayerful man with an abdominal voice, made a speech in the now popular vein, after which Mr. Wilder (colored) demanded the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and the main question being put, his csolution was agreed to by a vote of 49 to 6.

Thereupon a Committee of One from each Dis trict was appointed by the Chair, or rather the nominations of the Committee, had evidently been prepared in anticipation of the moment, and the jury retired to sit on the case.

During their absence, speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Randolph, Langley, a colored teacher at Beaufort, Elliot, formerly, associate editor of a freedman's journal in Charleston, and J. J. Wright, a very intelligent and well-spoken colored lawyer from Susquehanna County, Penn., the only colored lawyer accessed in that State. The tenor of the speeches is familiar to your readers, save that they were generally mild, conservative and unexeptionable in their sentiment and utterance.

It is evident that a better tone prevails amon the colored leaders, and that they are beginning to realize that the devil is not so black as he has been painted; in other words, that the white gentlemen of the South have shown that they recognise the new status of the race, and have yielded obedience to that law which demands for it the observance of its new privileges. The Committee on Organization having return-

ed, the following officers were elected: President—R. H. Gleaves (colored). Vice-Presidents—C. M. Wilder, Col. J. J. Robertson, Richland; Gilbert Pillsbury, J. N. Hayne,

Charleston. Charleston,
Secretaries—E. Dixon, Clarendon; Robert How-ard, J. K. Sasportas, Orangeburg.
Chaplain—Rev. M. Brockington,

It being now after midnight, the Convention adourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

"Libra," the very clever and readable, as well as judicious correspondent of the New York Times, in the issue of that journal for Monday last, has a letter covering over six columns, giving the result of his conversations with the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, whose hospitality he enjoyed for some days at Crawfordsville, Georgia. Mr. Swinton, the accomplished historian of the Army of the Potomac, and author of the more recently published "Decisive Battles of the War,"-whose seudonym is but a thin disgvise, in removing which we are not guilty of indelicacy, as "Libra" has not preserved a studied mcog.—from this letter would appear to have been in his element under that spreading oak, his host ready to answer any and every question that even the most divergent and conscientious historical research could suggest; and Mr. Stephens has no cause to regret the courtesy or hospitality he extended to his inquiring guest, for he finds his personal, moral, mental and spiritual picture drawn with a loving hand and an admiring pencil. Were the letter not too long, we should copy it entire. But as our space forbids such extravagant indulgence, we will cull from it what we deem of the greatest interest to our

The letter opens by giving a picture of Crawfordsville, "a poor, tumble-down Georgia village of three or four score wooden houses, which straggle over the sad and silent street or two, mildewed and weather-worn, and given over for a generation past to mere somnolence and decrepitude, placed amid a sterile and unpicturesque country, and inhabited by a people dull, homely and prosaic." Next follows a very graphic pen-and-ink sketch of the personnel, the correctness of which will be readily acknowledged by every one who has ever seen Mr. STEPHENS' remarkable face and form. We learn here, among other facts of interest, that Mr. S. is nearly six feet high, fifty-five years of age, and only weighs ninety-four pounds. His character and conversation are next reviewed. Under the latter head, Mr. Swinion writes:

sponded.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of five, was appointed, of which Mr. Epping was Chairman, and two Sergeants-at-Arms were chosen to preserve order.

Pending the preparation of the report of the last named Committee, the President called upon Mr.

W. J. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C., to address the Convention. Mr. Armstrong is a young man of four or five and twenty, who has been dele
To the President and Members of the Union Republican Committee beg leave to make the following report:

The Executive State Central Committee beg leave to the Executive State Central Committee beg leave to make the following report:

The Executive State Central Committee beg leave to the Executive State Central Committee beg leave to make the following report:

The Executive State Central Committee beg leave to the States." It is, however, as I gather, to be a monograph rather than a history, and will treat only of special points in the causes, conduct and results of the war of secession. He shrinks from the amount of morbid anatomy that would be required in a complete history. 'No right-hearted Confederate,' he observed to me, 'can write the history of the war; it would be like a man raking up and exposing to the W. D. Kimeland, St. Andrews Parish, Colleion District, Orangoburg, Control Republican Parish, St. James Goose Creek, St. John's Berkely, St. Stephen's Parish, Colleion District, Orangoburg, and the Gateen. A Newston willing a work on the "War between the States." It is, however, as I gather, to be a monograph rather than a history, and will treat only of special points in the causes, conduct and results of the important events of the mental, Social, Literary, and Religions—with a Department of Agriculture, including the Field, the bedweet a work on the "War between the States." It is, however, as I gather, to be a monograph rather than a history, and wi

view the folices and errors of his brother.' STE-PHENS is perhaps the only man who could, if he would, write the secret, internal history of the Confederacy, and as he is not so minded, a great deal of it will die with him. The work on which he is now engaged cannot fail to possess a very high value; it need not, however, be looked for soon, as it is yet in no considerable degree of for-

"I may generalize the conclusion of a long, wide-spreading talk regarding the conduct of the 25. 1867.—It is ordered that Saturday next, the 27th, be South in this way: The South was guilty of two great mistakes-the first was secession itself, and he second the object for which the war was made, to wit: independence. Add to these a third, namely, the errors in the civil and military management of the war when it was cuce begun."

Mr. STEPHENS believed in the right of secessio but regarded secession as a prodigious political blunder. He was, as is well known, opposed to the secession of Georgia to the very last, and did all that lay in his power to prevent it. But the very elements were against him and on the side of secession, as will be seen by the following paragraph of Mr. Swinton's letter: "Mr. STEPHENS had wanted a convention of the

people to be held about the 15th of December He knew that Georgia would not secede, and he was also sure that South Carolina, which had not vet seceded, would not, hot though she was, go out alone. But he could not effect this purpose. The election for delegates was ordered for the 1st of January, which was after South Carolina had taken the leap. 'Well,' he went on to say, 'on the 1st of January, there was a rain-storm more violent than the oldest inhabitant remembered-not since the flood in the Yazoo had there been such a storm. The result was that the country people could not get out to vote, and this gave a preponderating influence in the election of delegates to the towns and villages, where, you know, political epidemics are always stronger than elsewhere We lost at least twenty Union members by this Even Rome, up in the Cherokee country, where the Union sentiment was vastly in the ascendant sent a secession delegate. I went over myself to the Court-house yonder to vote, and the room was filled with dripping people, with wet saddles in their hands, who had come through the flood and mire with immense difficulty. I made them a tittle speech there, and I said then that I feared the rain would lose us the election. And so indeed it did.""

Next we have "elimses of the earlier war days." when we learn that Mr. STEPHENS' choice for Presi dent of the new Confederacy was Mr. Toombs whom he regarded as the most powerful intellecof the South; that Davis "was not at all what people suppose-not at all a fire-eater; and, though he was of course a State Rights man, he could hardly be called a secessionist." He also said that DAVIS was very averso to having Fort Sumter fired on, and only yielded after it was known that a fleet with reinforcements and supplies was off the harbor. "That we regarded, after the promises made, as the beginning of hostilities, and held, therefore, that it was not we that commenced the war."

It was universally thought that the war would be a brief holiday affair. Most of the prominen politicians, when we got through the work of the Convention, hastened to enter the army, fearing that if they did not get in quick they would lose the opportunity of making some capital for the

"Mr. Davis," he went on to say, "observed to me soon after we got established at Montgomery, that it would now be a question of brains who should win,' and the remark was so just that I thought there must be a great deal where that came from. But there was manifested from the start a wonderful lock of statesmaphin and even of mere ordiful lack of statesmanship, and even of mere ordi "Well," said he, "there is the subject of finance

—the sinews of war. Never was a people in posi-tion to start with so magnificent a basis of credit as we. They said cotton was king. Nonsense! It was indeed a commercial king, but no political king. I always regarded the prevalent notion that England would intervene in our behalf on account England would intervene in our behalf on account of cotton as the most chimerical of fancies; and I told fhem at the time that the only effect of locking up our cotton would be to stimulate its production elsewhere. Now observe," he continues, "what a foundation we had for credit, which Chatham calls the 'plumage of the bird.' I proposed to take all the cotton—say four million bales—at ten cents, paying for it with eight per cent. gold interest bearing bonds. By shipping it to Liverpool (which we might readily have done, for there was no blockade to speak of during the first year), and holding it there till it rose to fifty cents, we would have had \$800,000,000. Well, I early called Mr. Davis' attention to it, but he told me he knew nothing of finance, and said "go to Memminger." Memminger and I talked it over one day, and we were to have another meeting two days afterwards; but, in the meantime, he came out in the newspapers with an meantime, he came out in the newspapers with an article showing the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure, and I never went to him on the subject afterwar! But had he acted as I have insubject afterwar 1. But had he acted as I have indicated, we might readily have bought fleets in Europe, and might even have hired mercenaries to fight our battles. I proposed to have fifteen ironclads constructed in Europe, and to have three out by the following March. We might in this way have kept at least one or two ports open, and if the portal system is kept open the organism can live. A man will live if he can breathe through a quill even; but when, one after another, we lost all

live. A man will live if he can breathe through a quill even; but when, one after another, we lost al our ports, even to Wilmington, the game was up. Mr. STEPHENS never believed in the wisdom of feasibility of Southern independence. "The very physical features of the [continent," he says, 'necessitate political unity, and even had the South won its independence, it would not have kept it for ten years." His view was that the Confederate government should have to conduct its policy as to foster, and aid, and support that sentiment, instead of alienating and repelling it. "But the gods, designing to destroy us, first struck our rulers with madness."

He next speaks of the several successive efforts for the establishment of peace, all of which as is well known, failed. Mr. STEPHENS, however, held all communications upon this part of the secret history of the war as well as what occurred during the Fortress Monroe Conference as confidential. But Mr. Swynyny gives the following bit of history re-Mr. Swinton gives the following bit of history regarding the BLAIR mission, which he had from a distinguished Confederate officer in Virginia. It appears that one of the propositions Blain carried to Richmond was that the Union army should make a landing on the coast of Texas in a position menacing to the French in Mexico, that the Confederate army should offer a show of following it up, but that the two should unite in common cause in vindication of the Monroe doctrine. The war meanwhile would be an adjourned question, and out of this probably a settlement would arise in

We will conclude our extracts with the following

While we were sitting on the porch during the afternoon, the negro member of the Board of Registration came up to see Mr. Stephens. He is a bright fellow named Ned, who lives in the adjoinbright fellow named Ned, who lives in the adjoining county, and is well acquainted with Mr. Stephens. He gave us the statistic's of the day's work in the registration of Taliaferro County, which is going on at the Court House here. The result showed that 470 persons had registered, and that the blacks had a majority of 75.

"Massa Aleck," said N.d, "I was looking to you to come down to the registration, and was waiting to help you up the steps."

"Would you have let me register, Ned?"

"I would have done my best, Massa Aleck."

"Well, Ned," said Mr. Stephens, "I have never voted since I voted against secession." Then to me, "I never voted during the Confederacy."

Mr. Stephens to day made all his negroes go and register. "By and bye," said he, "they will come and ask me how to vote. What can I tell them but to go with their race?"

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ar The Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD B. WHITE, of their son EDWARD ALL lege, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the ate EDWARD ALLSTON WHITE, at St. Michael's Church, This Afternoon, at Six o'clock. 1 July 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- JULY TERM, 1867 .- THURSDAY, July appointed SENTENCE DAY, and for the call of the Conagent Docket, and final call of the Process Docket: That all persons who have been found guilty at this Term of the Court, and those for whom Sealed Sentences were left at the April Term, and those under B who have failed to appear, be brought up on this day and that Bench Warrants issue against all those parties who have heretofore neglected the summons of the

By order of Judge Logan, Presiding JACOB WILLIMAN.

E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of

Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election

ST WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLES-TON DISTRICT-CLERK'S OFFICE C. G. S. AND C. P. -PUBLIC NOTICE .- I. J. W. BROWNFIELD, Clerk o said Court, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, do hereby give public no-TON DISTRICT will be held on Monday, the 5th of August next, at all the usual places of election through

Witness my hand, at Charleston, the 26th June, 1867. J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. G. S. and C. P.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPIENDID HAIR DVP is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street, New York.

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10 157

NOTICE T. MARINELS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direc range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILBOAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER. H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7 A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER

country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place o a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead o twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet By its use any Lady or Gentlem en can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination as Nature borself is simple vet unsurpass ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also heal By its directaction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

45 OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 22, 1867.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., August 1st, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for SHELL-ING, GRADING, AND CURBING ROADS on Citadel Green, Charleston, S. C. Plans and Specifications of the ame can be seen at this Office.

By order of Major-General R. O. TYLER. T. P. MCELRATH.

Depot Quartermaster. THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH ND EARLY MANHOOD .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first ago of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter en

velopes, free of charge. Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Address Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTRA'S. CHARTESTON, July 13th, 1867.- As the Civil Authorifect the sanitary condition of the city, the Registrar would earnestly invite the prompt and zealous co-operation of the citizens in enforcing the same.

They are particularly requested to observe and re-port all nulsances or any condition of premises prejudi-cial to the public health. "Complaint Books" are deposited at the Lower and Upper Wards Guard Houses for this purpose, for the

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